The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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POETRY.

What Then?

An old man crowned with honors nobly earned,
Once asked a youth what end in life he sought,
The hopeful boy said, "I would first be learned,
I would know all that all the schools e'er taught."
The old man gravely shook his head,
"And when you've learned all this, what then?" he said.

"Then," said the boy, with all the warmth of youth,
"I'd be a lawyer, learned and eloquent;
Appearing always on the side of truth,
My mind would grow as thus 'twas early bent."
The old man sadly shook his head,
"And when you've done all this, what then?" he said.

"I will be famous," said the hopeful boy;
"Clients will pour upon me fees and briefs,
'Twill be my pleasing task to bring back joy
To homes and hearts near crushed with darkest griefs."
But still the old man shook his head;
"And when all this is gained, what then?" he said.

"And then I will be rich, and in old age
I will withdraw from all this legal strife;
Known in retirement as an honored sage,
I'll pass the evening of an honored life."
Gravely again the old man shook his head;
"And when you've done all this, what then?" he said.

"And then—why, then I know that I must die—
My body then must die but not my fame;
Surrounded by the fallen great I'll lie,
And far posterity shall know my name."
Sadly the old man shook again his head,
"And after all this, what then?" he said.

"And then, and then!" but ceased the boy to speak;
His eyes, abashed, fell downward to the sod;
A silent tear dropped on each burning cheek,
The old man pointed silently to God,
Then laid his hand upon his drooping head,
"Remember, there's a place beyond!" he said.

Select Miscellany.

An American Story.

That a Washington correspondent should relate, through a paper in Chicago, the San Francisco vicissitudes of an individual belonging in Pennsylvania, and not without his experience in Cincinnati, is significant at once of the cosmopolitan genius of the country and the roundabout way which the story of a man's follies and misfortunes may adopt to reach the public ear when some local spirit of charity has denied to it a more direct medium. Writing from the national capital to the Chicago *Tribune*, "Gath" gives circumstantial publicity to the case of one Paul Beales, who, as alleged, was cashier some eleven years ago of a bank at or near Williamsport, Penn. Once a month, or once a quarter, it was his official duty to visit Philadelphia and there adjust the balances of that bank of the Quaker City which corresponded with his own. He started one day upon this business with the sum of $30,000 in his possession for the Farmer's and Mechanic's Bank, and being rather weary from travel, upon arriving in Philadelphia, he resolved to postpone the deposit until the following day. In the evening, being fully rested and inclined for a lounge about town, his evil genius led him to a gambling house, where, under the demoralizing magnetism of the place, he staked and lost several thousand dollars. The Williamsport Bank never saw its cashier again. In two or three days thereafter the president received through strange hands, about twenty seven thousand dollars of its money; but about a month later the name of Daniel Clarkson was amongst the list of "steamer arrivals from the East" published by the papers of San Francisco. This Daniel Clarkson brought very little money with him, but by specious devices and daring adventures in mining stock, reaped such profits as prudent capitalists might have been years in gaining. Once supplied with a fair sum, he immediately refrained from any further speculations, and entered into a legitimate mercantile business. Here, too fortune favored him. He became a great merchant, married a daughter of another merchant, and achieved such popular success as to be nominated for the honorable office of Mayor. Just before the election, however, he was greeted on the street one day by a strange man who called him by a strange name. Upon his rejection of the latter, the stranger said, "You are Paul Beales, whom I used to know in Pennsylvania." Upon parting from this man, the popular merchant and candidate lost no time in sending his latest photograph to the Mayor of Williamsport with a note inquiring whether it bore any resemblance to the long missing Paul Beales. The answer was that although beard and the lines wrought by time were a sufficient disguise to mere former acquaintances, they had not saved the deserted wife of Paul Beales from fainting at the sight of the picture. In short, Daniel Clarkson's act of bravado had not prevented Paul Beales from detection. The story got abroad in California through the black-mailing malevolence of the conductor of a vile local print, and the merchant's astonished and incredulous friends told him that, for his honor's sake and theirs, he must go immediately to Williamsport and there disprove the curious slander, in person. Promptly approving this advice, he sailed in the next steamer from Panama, leaving property to the value of $250,000 behind him, and cheered on his departure by a host of well-wishers. While crossing the isthmus his fellow-passengers missed him, and for several years thereafter no traces of him could be found. At last, not quite a year ago, some returned Californians discovered him in Cincinnati at work as a common laborer in a candle factory! He was poor, dogged, and adverse to recognition; but the former friends of Daniel Clarkson were determined to bring him to reason, and did. He ultimately submitted entirely to their direction. They advanced him the money to pay his deficit to the old bank at Williamsport, and sent him thither to rejoin his long deserted wife. The same good friends have persuaded his California wife to accept his property in San Francisco in compensation of the great wrong done her, and Paul Beales is once more in his old home to begin life anew.

How A Young Lousvillian got a Wife.

Matrimony in this matter-of fact age is very generally a mere business transaction, utterly devoid of the tender and delightful characteristic of the days of chivalry, and a very different affair from those told of by fiction writers. Occasionally, however, some yonng couple, following the promptings of loving hearts, refuse to heed the advice of cool calculating parents, and get up a marriage with a spice of romance in it worthy of the days of knight-errantry. A case in point occurred in this city a short time ago. We tell it as 'twas told us.

About four years since a young man came from Anderson county, Kentucky, to this city, and began the pursuit of life as a grocer's clerk. He became acquainted with a young lady about two years since and loved her. Her parents shortly after the formation of the acquaintance, removed to North Verdon, Indiana. Time rolled on and a regular correspondence was kept up until about a week ago, when the young man left Louisville to bring his loved one home. He went through the task of asking the 'old folks,' but, instead of saying yes, they locked the young lady up, and positively refused to permit the marriage to take place. The young man returned to the city almost disconsolate and without even a consoling thought, but, determined not to give way to useless grief, went to work as usual.

About 1 o'clock next day, while counting eggs in the store, a delicate female hand gently touched his shoulder, and a sweet voice said, "Do you know me?" He looked up and to his great surprise it was she whom his heart idolized. She had left her home and friends to seek a home with him she so devotedly loved. A license was obtained, and the couple were made one at a country residence near this city. A letter from the young lady's mother was received by a friend yesterday requesting the daughter to delay the marriage until next Saturday, when all would be acceded to. The hero the above story is Mr. James S. Petty, of the firm of Petty, Dewitt & Ried, 154 East Market Street.—*Courier Journal.*

AFRICA.

HORRIBLE ATROCITIES ON THE WEST COAST—THE "MAN AND BROTHER" AT THE FOUNTAIN HEAD OF THE RACE—THE WARRIOR CHIEF YELLOW AND HIS PRISONERS.

[From the Liverpool Post, Feb. 22.]

A gentleman who has just arrived here by the screw steamer Macgregor Laird, from the West Coast of Africa, has furnished us with the particulars of a series of almost unparalled atrocities, which has lately been perpetrated there, and which seem to be but too common and of every day occurrence in that benighted country. He says:

In New Calabar river, about the beginning of last month, it was observed from the shipping that something unusual was going on in a small hamlet called Young Town. The firing of cannon and the din of the war song, with its heathenish musical (?) accompaniments, were anything but pleasing to European ears. On inquiry it was found that a native chief, named Yellow, had the day previous succeeded in capturing two women belonging to the Ecreeka tribe, between whom and the Calabar men a savage feud has existed for years. In honor of this martial achievement a "grand play," was being held. It turned out that the younger of the two captives—a girl about fourteen years of age—had that morning been killed, cooked, and was then in the course of being chopped or eaten by this monster Yellow and his savage *confreres*. The other captive was in irons and was to form the subject of a future feast. Strange as it may seem while these occurrences were taking place one of her Majesty's gunboats was lying not far distant from the town with the "saucy ensign" flying at the peak. This unmistakably shows the little influence we have over the bloodthirsty and cannibalistic predilections of the African. At Whydah, the seaport capital of Dahomey's kingdom, where the steamer remained for several hours, our informant learned that a European who was engaged in trade there had just been subject to a most cruel punishment at Dahomy, through his bloodthirsty satellites (and their name is legion,) had "spotted" this young gentleman who was perfectly unaware of having given offence to merit any punishment whatever. Dahomy, however, refused to enlighten him on the subject, and had him taken to Abomey, where he caused the poor fellow to be stripped to his shirt and trowsers. The sleeves of the former were rolled up above his elbows and his trowsers above his knees. He was then tied to a stake and exposed to the burning rays of a mid day tropical sun for several hours. He has had to submit to the indignity and can hope for no redress, as her Britannic Majesty's fleet on that coast is said to be for the sole and exclusive purpose of putting down a practice which happily, however, has not existed, viz, the slave trade.

Story of a Man who Passed His Time in the Penitentiary Pleasantly.

The Jackson (Minn.) *Citizen* tells this story:

In 1831-2 there lived in Monroe county, Miss., a planter named Wooley. He was a half-breed, at least there was a good deal of Cherokee Indian in him. He owned about 200 slaves and had all the worst habits of the old time planter—drinking, gambling, and horse racing. These pursuits alternated, formed his sole occupation, the plantation being managed by an overseer. He had the sole virtue of possessing the Indian veneration for the sacredness of his word. He would not execute a note of any purchase whatever, and held all men in sovereign contempt who violated their pledged word. He had no compunction in killing a man in what he called a just quarrel; but his word was his bond. This was his well-known character, and he could have got credit for thousands on his word easier than other men could get hundreds. At the time we speak of he had killed several persons in gambling quarrels, and he was looked upon as a man not to be crossed except at the risk of life.

One night while playing cards in Columbus, a quarrel arose about the game. His opponent was a known desperado, and he gave the lie to Wooley's statement about the game. Bowies flashed out simultaneously—both were slightly wounded, when a lucky blow laid Wooley's opponent dead upon the floor. Next morning Wooley was arrested—arrested because he did not care that it should be otherwise. Wooley had carried his killing so far that the judges felt bound to commit him in order to avoid the imputation of being affected either by fear of his desperadoism, or wealth. Accordingly to jail went Wooley. The jailor was a weak man—weak in courage and weak to resist the influence of a doucer. After bearing his confinement for a day or two Wooley sent for the jailor.

"See here, Jim," said he, "you know me; you know I never break my word. Now, I want to go out and have a social game with the boys. You can just leave me the key, and when it gets bed time I will come, lock myself in, and it will be all right."

This argument was enforced by material considerations; and night after night Wooley used to come out and enjoy his nocturnal liberty. The Court sitting soon, he got his case put off, and giviug bail in the sum of $10,000, was released.

At the next term of the Court, Wooley was put upon trial; the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the judge sentenced him to one year in the penitentiary at Jackson. The papers were duly made out, and the Sheriff proposed to start with him for Jackson, but Wooley demurred.

"You know, Sheriff," said he, "that the county is poor—can't afford the trip—and so I'll just let my boy Cæsar drive me down to Jackson, and save all expenses. Got the papers?"

The Sheriff produced them, and, ere he was aware, Wooley seized them and put them into his pocket.

"All right," said he, "I shall be off tomorrow morning."

The Sheriff knew he had a desperate man to deal with, but when he reflected that Wooley never broke his word, and had besides over $100,000 worth of property he could not move, he made a virtue of necessity, and left things to take their turn.

True to his word, Wooley left for Jackson, and in time arrived. Putting up at the Mansion House, he sallied out, visited all the gambling hells, with which that town even then abounded, and the next morning drove up to the Penitentiary.—Entering the ward room, he inquired:

"Where shall I find the warden?"

"I am the man," said Col. Dickson.

"Well, I've brought you a prisoner."

"Where is he?" inquired the Warden.

"Here; I am the man," and Wooley handed over the Sheriff's mittimus.

The Warden was amazed. Had he a lunatic to deal with, or had the man killed the Sheriff, and then come to the prison to defy him? He could not tell; but he determined quickly to keep the man, since he offered himself.

"Now," said Wooley, "let's go through this place and see how it looks," and they went. As they returned to the guard-room, Wooley had talked so pleasantly that the warden felt reassured, and said jocosely:

"Now, Mr. Wooley, what branch of the business do you think you would like best?"

"To tell you the truth, colonel," said Wooley, "I never did a day's work in my life, and I don't think I'd like any of your cussed trades. I'll tell you how we can fix it—I'll clerk for you, just for the name of the thing, and we'll live jollily together till the year's up."

The warden saw he had a character to deal with, and concluded that a man who would go into prison of his own accord, would not run away, and acquiesced.—Wooley staid his year accordingly; nominal clerk or companion by day, and gambler in Jackson by night. He kept the ward-room supplied with Havanas, and a sly nook in the office always contained the best of liquors. His year up, he left unregretting but regretted, for at heart he was a good fellow, and made the warden a good companion.

Love at First Sight--A Shoemaker's Daughter Captivates a Foreign Official.

Pierre Bonaparte has become famous for marrying a saddler's daughter and shooting an offensive editor. The first act was regarded as a noble piece of heroism on his part. A certain young foreign gentleman, residing in Washington, has furnished almost a parallel to Pierre Bonaparte's honorable conduct toward a saddler's daughter. The story is this, according to the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald:*

The young gentleman was walking down Pennsylvania avenue about three or four weeks ago, enjoying a pleasant promenade along our Washington Broadway, when his attention was suddenly attracted by a pretty girl standing in the doorway of a shoe store. Our hero was fascinated instantaneously. It was literally love at first sight. On the pretence of making some purchases in the leather line, he entered the store, engaged in conversation with the maiden, and discovered she was the daughter of the proprietor. Our hero found excuses for making many subsequent visits to the store, and finally the parents of the girl, noticing this marked attention to their daughter, and thinking the disparity in rank was too great to admit of proper addresses, politely informed him that they would prefer him to discontinue his calls. The young gentleman, with unexpected manliness and evident sincerity, told the parents that his intentions were honorable to the last degree; that he loved the daughter devotedly, and that though their respective stations differed widely, an arrangement could be made which, he hoped, would prove satisfactory to both sides.—He told the father that his child was yet young enough to be thoroughly educated and fitted for any station in life, and that if he would consent, he, the young gentleman, would have the girl sent to one of the best academies in the country, there to be instructed in all the accomplishments and acquirements desirable. The young gentleman also offered to give a solemn pledge that he would never visit the young lady at the academy, and that at the end of the educational course, if she still entertained a feeling of affection for him, he would lay at her feet his hand and heart. I am informed that the generous proposal has been accepted, and that the young lady is now at a female academy in a neighboring city. The whole thing is looked upon here as highly creditable to all the parties concerned.—The young man occupies a very high official position.

POLITICAL.

The Examination.

The impression has been general throughout the State that the Railroad appropriations were obtained from the Legislature by means of bribery and corruption. The demand for a thorough investigation was so great that the Legislature, the very same body that made the appropriations, was compelled to initiate an investigation. The House commenced this investigation last week, and had Gen. Littlefield (the individual who is supposed to have managed the lobby business) on the stand as a witness.

We feared that the investigation would not result in exposing all the facts connected with the appropriations. Several of the members tried to prevent the truth from coming out by interposing all sorts of points of order and objecting to certain questions, and they finally succeeded in having Gen. Littlefield discharged from the examination without making any exposures of importance.

Below we give a portion of the examination of Gen. Littlefield on Tuesday and Wednesday:

Mr. Durham said that his question propounded yesterday to the witness, as to whether he knew anything of a note payable to John Smith or James Smith, purporting to be signed by him (the witness) had been evaded, therefore, he wished a direct answer now.

Mr. D. propounded the same question.

Mr. Littlefield returned the same answer, and in doing so said he could make no other unless the question was put in a more definite shape.

Question by Mr. Durham. Did you on or about Dec. 1868 give your note to Jas. Smith for $3,000, payable one day after date.

Mr. Sinclair objected to the question, unless the note was produced; he denied the existence of the note.

After some debate the question was allowed.

Answer—I do not recollect.

A communication was received from the Special Committee refusing to recognize the right of the House to ask for papers, as they contended they were acting under the authority of the Senate solely.

This created a long debate.

Question by Mr. Sinclair—Is or is not your predecessor, the late President of the Western division of the Western N. C. Railroad short in bonds or money, if so, state how much.

Mr. Durham contended that the House had postponed the investigation of these Railroad matters for the purpose of investigating bribery and corruption among members.

Mr. Sinclair contended that he had a right to ask the question.

Mr. Malone thought business would be expedited if one thing at a time was taken up. He moved that the investigation of Railroad matters be postponed, and the examination be confined to matters pertaining to bribery and corruption among members.

Mr. Sinclair opposed such postponement.

Mr. Downing said he understood that it was the wish of the witness that matters appertaining to Railroads and bonds should be postponed until the 10th inst.

Mr. Ingram favored the motion of Mr. Malone to postpone. He thought Gen. Littlefield should, as a witness, give to the House a direct answer in regard to this John or James Smith note, &c., &c.

Harris of Wake, col., opposed the motion to postpone the investigation of Railroad matters.

Mr. Malone's motion to postpone was adopted.

Mr. Moore of Chowan, offered a resolution that the Committee of Managers, (Seymour, Welch, Sinclair, Gatling and Candler) be authorized to conduct the examination of all witnesses, &c.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Seymour, chairman of the Committee of Managers, submitted the following questions:

Were you sued in Wake county Superior Court at Fall Term of 1869, for a debt of $3,000?

Answer—When I returned to this city last Fall, I was informed by my Attorney that there was some suits against me. I believe one was for that amount, but I cannot now tell whether I was served with the process or not.

Question—Have you ever given or offered any member of this General Assembly any money or other valuable consideration with the purpose of influencing his vote as a member?

The witness, in substance, answered, "I have never."

Question—Have you ever employed any person to influence, by any pecuniary or other valuable consideration, the vote of any member of this General Assembly?

Answer—I have not.

Question—Do you, of your own knowledge, know of any person giving to or offering to any member of the General Assembly money or other valuable consideration for his vote?

Answer—Of my own knowledge, I do not.

Question—Have you personally or by any agent, loaned any money to, or purchased any property of any member of the General Assembly, for the purpose of influencing his vote as a member?

Answer—I have loaned members money frequently here and elsewhere, where I met them; have purchased property of some, but never for the purpose of influencing his vote as a member.

Question by Mr. Durham—To what member or members of this General Assembly have you loaned money and what amount?

The Witness here protested against questions referring to his private business, and asked a decision of the Chair as to its admissibility.

The Chair ruled that the question was admissible.

Answer to Mr. Durham's question—I cannot recollect with sufficient definiteness without referring to my books and papers to refresh my memory.

Question by Mr. Durham—Where are those books and papers?

Answer—In my safe at Washington City.

Question by Mr. Durham—Can you not recollect the name or names of any member or members of this Legislature to whom you loaned money?

Answer—I remember of having loaned $20 to Senator Robbins, of Rowan.

Question by the same—Do you not remember loaning money to any other member of this General Assembly?

Answer—In looking over some of my papers I found a note of Mr. Harris of Franklin for $75 I loaned to him in Washington City.

Question by Mr. Welch—Was the money you loaned to Senator Robbins, loaned to secure his vote in any matter of legislation?

Answer—No Sir.

Question by Mr. Harris of Franklin—When I borrowed money of you at Washington, was anything said or understood about my votes as a member of this Legislature; was it not purely a private matter?

Answer—The money was loaned for no such consideration and nothing was said about votes; it was purely a private transaction.

Question by Mr. Foster—Have you, or have you not issued free Railroad passes to members of this General Assembly for the purpose of influencing his or their votes.

Before this last question was answered, a long discussion took place as to the sort of questions that should be asked the witness. The House adjourned.

On Wednesday morning Gen. Littlefield was again put on the witness stand, and the following proceedings took place:

Question by Mr. Durham—State the circumstances under which Senator Robbins borrowed $20 from you, spoken of yesterday; the date of the loan; the purpose for which it was borrowed, and when it was returned, and the circumstances under which it was refunded.

Answer—I cannot now remember the date but it was sometime last spring. I was coming up the street near the Bank, met Senator Robbins, he was going out of town and wanted a loan of $20. I replied I did not have it but if he would go to the Standard office, I would let him have it; he accompanied me to the office and I directed the Cashier to pay him $20, which he did. A few days after that I met him (Robbins) in the Capitol yard, he handed me a $20 bill in the presence of several gentlemen, remarking that he wanted them to witness that he paid me back the money I had loaned him. This was the only money I received for corruption. It was the circumstance and the mirth it created that impressed it upon my (Littlefield's) memory.

Question by the same—Are the two persons named yesterday the only persons you have loaned money.

Answer—I do not think they are.

Question by the same—Give the names of all other members you can recollect and the amount loaned to each.

The witness protested against answering questions relating purely to his and other men's private business.

Mr. Durham moved that the Committee require the witness to answer his question.

Mr. Downing moved to lay the motion on the table. Rejected.

Mr. Durham's question was then again propounded.

Answer—It is impossible for me to remember the names of members I have loaned money to without some circumstance to refresh my memory, as I was not here but a few days during the last winter session or this, and nearly all the money I loaned was to members during the election for the adoption of the Constitution or during the Presidential election. I have been in the habit of loaning money to parties ever since I came to the State—but the way it occurred has been, they would meet me on the streets or elsewhere and call for a loan. If I had it I generally let them have it, if not, I declined; they generally returned it to me or gave me their notes, or assigned their certificates of pay. When I have the notes I can tell, and in some instances, of a recent date, I have met members and Senators away from home as was the case of Mr. Harris, I loaned them money because they were short—I call to mind the fact that I loaned Mr. Barnett, of Person, $100, in Washington City a short time ago, and I did, I think, Senator Jones of Columbus, and I find in looking over my papers this morning, I hold a note for $75, money loaned, signed by Mr Renfrow; also Mr. Gunter from Chatham, solicited from me some time last Spring, a loan for one year of $500, giving his obligation; he has since written to me about the payment, as it falls due within the next few months.

The Witness here stated that he would swear solemnly that not a cent of this money was loaned or given directly, or indirectly, for any purpose of bribery or corruption, or to influence in any way, the votes of the gentlemen alluded to.

Mr. Ames moved that the Committee rise and be discharged. Carried.

Mr. Durham moved that Gen. Littlefield and Mr. Stevens of Craven, be summoned before the Committee of the Whole to-morrow.

Mr. French moved as a substitute for the motion, a resolution excusing Gen. Littlefild from further attendance upon said Committee. The substitute was adopted by the following ballot:

YEAS.—Messrs. Ames, Ashworth, Barnett, Barnes, Candler, Carson, Carey, Crawford, Dixon, Downing, Eagles, Forkner, Foster, Franklin, French, Gahagan, Graham, Gunter, Harris of Franklin, Harris of Wake, Hayes, Hendricks, Hodgin, Hudgings, Justus of Henderson, Kelly of Moore, Kinney, Laflin, Long of Richmond, Mayo, Moore of Chowan, Morrill, Morris, Pearson, Price, Proctor, Ragland, Rea, Renfrow, Reynolds, Sinclair, Simonds, Stilley, Vestal, Vest, Waldrop and Wilson.

NAYS.—Messrs. Argo, Armstrong, Boddie, Clayton, Davis, Durham, Farrow, Ferebee, Gatling, Gibson, Green, Grier, Hawkins, Hicks, Hinnant, Hodnett, Humphries, Ingram, Jarvis, Kelly of Davie, Malone, Matheson, McCanless, McMillan, Mendenhall, Nicholson, Painter, Pou, Proffitt, Robinson, Seymour, Shaver, Siegrist, Smith of Alleghany, Snipes, Stanton, Strudwick, Sweat, Thompson, Welch and Williams of Sampson.

So Gen. Littlefield was discharged, and after all the time spent on the matter none of the swindlers have been caught. *Charlotte Democrat.*

The Treasury Department annually uses many thousands of envelopes of a peculiar greenish tint, which are rarely seen outside of Government offices. No one, on examining them, would suspect of what they were manufactured. They are strong, smooth, and business-like in appearance, and have the letter T stamped through the fibre. Old greenbacks form the material of which they are made. The Treasury Department saves up all the bits and remnants of paper used in the manufacture of our currency, with old stamps and bills and all the mutilated greenbacks that have come back to it, and, instead of destroying this mass of rubbish as was formerly done, the departments turn it over to the paper makers, who return it in the shape of servicable envelopes.

Loss of a Steamer Owned by 150,000 Sunday School Children.

The Boston *Advertiser* says: The schooner Morning Star, which sailed from this city on the 12th of November, 1866, for the Pacific, in the service of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, was lost early in October, on one of the Micronesian Islands in the Northern Pacific, and the tidings reached this city yesterday, by way of San Francisco. Several missionaries and her crew were aboard at the time of the disaster, but nobody was lost. This event will interest thousands of Sunday school children, by whose contributions the Morning Star was built. About 2,000 Sabbath schools were represented, and over 150,000 certificates of stock were issued to the children, who subscribed in the aggregate over $25,000. The Morning Star was a staunch little craft of about 200 tons, and was used exclusively to keep up intercourse and carry missionaries and supplies between the Sandwich Islands and Marquesas and the Micronesian Islands, making a trip every year to each of these distant groups. She was used by the natives in their missionary movements, being, indeed, under the special direction of the Hawaiian Board of Missions, though supported by a yearly appropriation of about $5,000 from the American Board. She sailed from Boston under command of Capt. Hiram Bingham, Jr., himself a missionary, and arrived at Honolulu, March 13, 1867, and has ever since been actively and most usefully employed among the islands.—At the time of her loss she was in command of Capt. A. Tengstrong, Capt. Bingham having resigned her command some time since. She was insured for $18,000, the amount being divided equally in the New England Mutual, the China, the Neptune, and the Boston offices. The first Morning Star, of about one hundred and fifty tons, was built at Chelsea, in 1856, entirely by the ten cent contributions of children, and did good service for many years; but she was hastily built, and in less than ten years was found to be in such a state as to require very extensive repairs to make her seaworthy, and it was judged best to sell her, and build the new vessel which has just now been lost.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF SOMNAMBULISM.—The Archbishop of Bordeaux thus describes a case of somnambulism in a young priest: He was in the habit of writing sermons when asleep, and although a card was placed between his eyes and the note-book, he continued to write vigorously. After he had written a page requiring correction, a piece of blank paper of the exact size was substituted for his own manuscript, and on that he made the corrections in the precise situation which they would have occupied on the original page. A very astonishing part of this is that which relates to his writing music in his sleeping state, which, it is said, he did with perfect precision.—He asked for certain things, and saw and heard such things, but only such things as bore directly upon the subject of his thoughts. He detected the deceit when water was given to him in the place of brandy, which he asked for. Finally, he knew nothing of all that had transpired when he awoke, but in his next paroxysm he remembered all accurately—and so lived a sort of double life, a phenomenon which is said to be universal in all the cases of exalted somnambulism.

A REMARKABLE INCIDENT.—A few evenings since, as a freight train, behind time, was passing Oak Hill Station, in Scarboro', Me., at a speed of thirty miles an hour, it struck against a horse attached to a sled, which was crossing the track at the time without a driver. The sled was smashed into kindling wood, and it was supposed that the horse was instantly killed; but the train sped on for some distance when the engineer looked out, saw the horse staring at him from the cow-catcher, with a puzzled look, as much as to say, "What is all this fuss about?" The train was promptly stopped, and it was found that the horse had been picked up by the cow-catcher and deposited on the platform in front of the engine, where too much stunned or frightened to move, he laid until lifted off, and was found to be comparatively uninjured. He was led back to his astonished master, who stood gazing at the wreck of his bob sled and wondering what had become of the animal.

A NATURAL CURIOSITY.—We saw at Glad Spring Depot, a few days ago, what might be termed a Natural Curiosity—A girl, four years old, having a moustache and whiskers, the hair upon the forehead extending to the eye-brows, and a very heavy head of hair exceedingly black extending below the shoulders. The child is quite sprightly, with fully developed limbs and well formed body. The arms, shoulders and back, if not the whole body, is covered with soft downy hair.

The child may be termed a modern Esau. The parents of the child are residents of Marion, Va.—*Virginian*

An idea of the immense progress which life insurance has made during the last ten years will be gleaned from the following facts and figures. In 1869 New York had but eight life insurance companies, the gross assets amounting to $12,090,815; premium receipts, $2,013,376; losses paid $3,591,426. In 1868 the gross assets were $86,063,061; premiums received, $35,691,951; losses paid, $5,553, 840.

DEATH OF A MONSTROSITY.—The *Free Press* states that Helen Eckert, well known as the fat girl of Easton, Pa., died on Saturday last. She was eighteen years of age, and been confined to the house for the past two or three years. In early life she was on exhibition, and travelled under charge of Colonel Wood, now proprietor of Wood's Museum in Chicago. She was for a time engaged with Barnum in New York. At the time of her death she weighed five hundred pounds.

THE NEW ROBINSON CRUSOE,
In words of one sylable.—At the BOOK-STORE

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1870.

GEO. WALTER SITES, -- EDITOR.

Any person procuring five new yearly subscribers, will be entitled to a sixth copy.

Getting Right All Around.

Long ago, when we first sounded the bugle of conciliation and union—conciliation towards the masses who had been led into the meshes of designing men, and a union of all the well-disposed political elements of the State—we foresaw that we might have a lonely march of it for awhile, but that the people would fall in with us one after another, and then the leaders would come, some grumbling, some laughing, but all anxious to get into the crowd that was "going in to win."

We were not mistaken. Sounds that are not uncertain are coming to us from all quarters; the people are gathering, former asperities are being gradually toned down, and true men are beginning to find out wherein lies their real strength. Whigs, Democrats, Conservatives, Republicans, Liberals, everybody and everything opposed to further corruption and misrule are welding their forces into a mighty homogeneous mass, ready to hurl them when the signal shall be given, upon the cowering and demoralized columns of the enemy. There is to be no more squabbling among the allies, but peace and good-will is to turn them into a happy family. Even our neighbor-in-law in Winston has caught the infection, and though he cocked his head awry at first, and eyed us as suspiciously as a woodpecker eyes a worm-hole in a live-oak, yet he is getting all right, and edges up to our platform as closely as he can do, for the crowd that is around it. In his last issue we find a leading editorial, breathing the best of doctrines, and we have strong hopes of him. His full conversion is not far off. Let us all sing, for such occasions make us happy:

Though all of us were led astray
By passion's fitful glare,
Reason resumes her blessed sway
And grabs us by the hair,
Just as our feet were verging near
The awful precipice,
That marks the line between our sphere
And Ruin's dread abyss!

A Parthian Shot.

The late editor of the *Standard*, in his last issue, fires a final gun at the radicals of this State. The ball goes straight to the mark. This is what he says:

"The past three years has been an age of small men. The demagogue, the noisy pot-house politician, the sidewalk orator, are the men who have controlled the politics of the State, and forced talent to submit to rant and egotism."

When we remember who it is that have been controlling the politics of the State, well may we wonder at the above confession—a confession the more galling because of its truth. It is a death-bed confession, coming from the heart, and we don't believe there is a particle of malice about it, even though our departed brethren *were* deprived of the State Printing, and brought up with a round turn in their lucrative bond speculations.

☞ Mr. Whittemore, one of the disgraced Congressmen, has returned to his sympathizing constituents. A card published by him defends his sale of the cadetship, and solicits a re-election. We have not space for this unique production, but if its statements are true, there are more Pecksniffs in Congress than we dreamed of. If Mr. Whittemore should be actually returned to the seat he was compelled to vacate, South Carolina will disgrace herself much more than he has disgraced her.

☞ "Gold coming down" is now the grand chorus of the business circles throughout the country. We wish a little of it would "come down" this way. It has remained North long enough to freeze the eagle on every coin that ever left Uncle Samuel's stamping shop.

☞ Whom the gods wish to destroy, they first drive crazy, is an old saying, but a true one. We may soon see it exemplified on a grand scale. For instance, the Pope of Rome is endeavoring to push through the great Ecumenical Council now in session in the Eternal City, a new dogma—that of his personal infallibility. He wants it accepted as a matter of faith that His Holiness can make no mistakes, and whoever refuses to believe it must be accounted a heretic without any possible chance for heaven. Should he succeed in establishing this dogma, he will "infallibly" pull his house down about his ears. It is already in a very shaky condition, and there are plenty of excellent Catholics in the world who are not at all averse to giving it an additional shove. If the pontiffs of the mediæval age, who placed their feet upon the necks of mighty emperors and kings, did not dare to advance this dogma, how much less likely is it to be accepted at this late day when whole nations are emancipating themselves from papal domination, and inaugurating "the beginning of the end."

Come Out of that Tree.

Who struck Billy Patterson? Who shot Tecumseh? Who killed Cock Robin? These grave historical questions have never been fully and satisfactorily answered. Essays have been written, speeches delivered, and songs sung in the vain attempt to elucidate each and all of them. Doubting Thomases have lived in every age, and so the essays and speeches and songs went the way of all such trash, the questions still remain to puzzle the minds of future generations even as they puzzled ours. There is another question, however, that we want there to be no doubt at all about. It is a political question; time will make it historical. It is, who killed the radical party in North Carolina?

We don't want to tread upon anybody's corns, or poke anybody, Job-like, under the fifth rib, but must confess that it is amusing to witness the antics of many well-meaning men, who are scattered throughout the State as thickly as mites in a soggy cheese, to claim for themselves the exclusive honor of cutting the throat of radicalism.

"They held the knife that did the deed,
And made the blamed old buzzard bleed!"

On the strength of this imaginary performance, they array themselves in their war-paint and feathers like "big Ingins," strut, fume, look big enough to burst—though *that* would be a shocking calamity in more ways than one—and squirt chain lightning at every doubting Thomas who don't go it quite so heavily on mere imagination.

Now we want these gentlemen to calm down a little. They are good fellows in the main, but too much given to brag. The walls of the radical Jericho have not tottered at the blowing of *their* horns. They might have kept on blowing for a century and the walls become stronger all the time, had it not been for the rascalities of the radical leaders. *They* are the assassins! *They* disgusted the people! *They* alienated the masses from the political tenets which might have been made popular under different management, and directed to wiser ends. Give them all the credit for it. They are entitled to it. And after giving them this credit, let us all join together and kick them out of doors in August next. Then let us strive with one another, not as to "who killed the radical party," but as to who can do the most towards building up North Carolina again, upon a safe, solid and durable foundation. That is something worth striving for.

"Slaughter of the Innocents."

The recent atrocious slaughter of the Piegan tribe of Indians, in Montana Territory, by the U. S. troops under the command of Gen. Sheridan, appears to have been one of the most inexcusable instances of the kind since the massacre of the Pequots by the Puritans of New England, over two centuries ago.

The details of the massacre, as given in official dispatches, even cause some of the Republican journals at the North to hold up their hands in horror, and call for vengeance upon the perpetrators. As in the case of the Pequots, the affair of the Piegans was not a battle, but simply a surprise of a camp. The valorous troops rushed in upon the sleeping victims, and indulged in an indiscriminate butchery. "Of 173 killed only thirty-three were men, and of these only fifteen were such as are called by them young or fighting men, between the ages of twelve and thirty-seven. Out of the rest no less than ninety were women, and fifty were children all under twelve years of age, and many in their mother's arms." One hundred and forty Indian women and their babes butchered "at one fell swoop!" Glorious laurels for the brow of Sheridan! Splendid achievement to grace the annals of the administration!

It is most true that the conduct of some of the more savage tribes of the far west has been far from peaceable, but most of this hostility can be traced to the policy of the Government in dealing with them. It has been harsh, corrupt and unjustifiable. The red men have been incessantly swindled by rascally agents, and, failing to obtain legitimate redress, they naturally seek for it some other way. This is the excuse the Government wanted, as it seems, for a war of extermination, and now we have its first fruits in the wholesale massacre of women and children.—The whole soul revolts at the sickening story, and the innocent blood thus shed will cry aloud for vengeance.

☞ The fit of virtuous indignation recently exhibited by the lower House of Congress, is over, and that exalted and immaculate body has become tired of expelling such of its members as are implicated in the cadetship corruptions. It is afraid the disgraced 'honorables' will be replaced by men who are not in accord with the ruling party. Butler of Tennessee, who was one of the detected few, has been allowed to retain his seat but was made the subject of "unanimous censure." The censure was, of course, for show; and those who passed it, no doubt grasped the itching palm of Mr. Butler as cordially as ever before their votes were cold upon their lips.

The Code Commission.

This unpopular Commission, composed of Messrs. Rodman, Barringer and Tourgee, have submitted a report to the President of the State Senate epitomizing the results of their labors since their appointment, and conveying the agreeable information "that they have nearly reached the end" of their work. The Code of Civil Procedure, a Code of Crimes and Punishments, a Code of Criminal Procedure, and a list of "acts" too numerous to recapitulate, have been prepared by them, some of which have received the endorsement of the General Assembly and are now the law of the State. Among the things yet remaining for them to perfect is a general corporation law, an act defining the powers of married women over their separate property, a complete compilation of all the laws respecting internal improvements in which the State possesses an interest, and a codification of the whole statute law of North Carolina as it now stands. This being done, the Commission will rest from its labors—and its reward, too, we hope.

The report is concise, well written, and would be calculated to impose upon even thinking men were it not for the fact that our people have the results of the labors of the Commission before them, in part, and *they are not satisfied*. It surprises us, especially, to learn of the Code of Civil Procedure, one of the first offspring of the Commission, that "for over eighteen months justice has been administered under it in civil actions *without complaint*." We fear the members of the Commission have been too busily engaged with their duties to mingle much with the people and hear their complaints and murmurings. There are not a few old-fashioned farmers who do not stop at complaints; they actually swear in their wrath, and we verily believe they would not be too good to swear the heads off the amiable Commissioners who hear no complaints, as well as the heads of those who have labored to bring about all these vast changes. "Without complaint," indeed! Every civil case carried up to the Supreme Court is in itself a complaint, and there is no end to the number taken up to that tribunal. If the people could get along without law at all, precious few of them would have aught to do with it, especially under present circumstances, but litigation is *forced* upon them now-a-days; they are compelled to pay heavily in "costs" for every possible transaction under our new-fangled code, and after all their payments, they frequently find the "law" they have obtained—it used to be called "justice"—is of a very poor quality, so very poor that it must be submitted to a superior test, and even after that there is no knowing whether a still higher test may not ultimately play havoc with all their hopes and expectations. When the time comes, the people will put their complaints into such a decided shape as will astonish the benumbed ears of the Code Commission.

Leaving the Commission in the comfortable enjoyment of its fat salary for the present, we will remark that a sentiment is making its progress through this section of the State, favoring a return as near as may be to our former laws and customs, after fully recognizing *necessary* changes in our late organic law. Our former laws were the ones to which we were accustomed; we understood them, and considered them pretty near right. As the years progressed, and time rusted holes in these laws, we knew how to mend them; if they could not be mended, we knew how to make brand-new ones. But we never thought it necessary to demolish the entire batch, and make a new set, any more than a man thinks it necessary to smash all his culinary furniture when a coffee-pot or skillet needs replacing. The people desire their old laws, they were venerable; they had been the work of their fathers, and had stood the test of time until innovators—many of whom were from other States and not comprehending the genius of our people—laid their unholy hands upon them. We will yet have our affairs back in the old channel as near as possible. It is only a question of time and method. Until that time comes, present evils must be submitted to. Officials who are thriving under the new dispensation, and none but they *do* thrive, may bite their nails and growl, but they will be powerless to avert the inevitable.

☞ By a recent decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, regarding the income tax to be given in by farmers, it seems they are "required to make return of produce *sold* within the year, and are *not* required to return produce *raised* until the same is sold."

The income tax now being returned is for 1869, we believe, there having been no provision made for the collection of said tax for 1870. The law imposing a tax on incomes expired by limitation in January last, and no new law has been enacted. The U. S. Senate is said to be opposed to a continuance of the tax; if that be true, this "giving in" will be the last one.

Harper & Brothers' establishment employs forty-five steam presses, and they used six hundred thousand dollars' worth of white paper last year.

Facts Proving Themselves.

There was a gay scene in the South Carolina Senate just before its final adjournment some days since, which was but a preliminary to still gayer ones soon to be witnessed in all the Southern Legislatures. It was caused by one C. P Leslie, a "carpet-bag" member, arising to make his adieus and pitch into his party for preferring colored men to offices instead of white ones. It seems that the colored men, having a large majority in the State, and animated by the admission to the U. S. Senate of Revels of Mississippi, are working for the election of representatives of their own color to the next Congress. This aroused the ire of our "carpet-bag" hero, who wants to go there himself, and for a while "the fun was fast and furious." Among other sharp things he levelled at his brother Senators, was the following:

"You are trying to run this machine with so many impossibilities and impracticabilities, by mixing up color and corruption, that it's like an old wagon running down hill. It wibbles and wabbles, and you don't know whether you are going to the bottom or to the d——l. * * * It is proposed hereafter to elect every member of Congress from the State from among the colored people. Well, so be it. If that is the track this party is taking, go on; but you go to inevitable ruin, and you will bury the party with you. It is only a question of time."

This is simple a fight between the carpet-baggers, and the race they have so long deluded. Similar hostilities are cropping out all over the South and events are rapidly marching on to prove that which we have ever told the colored man. The carpet-bagger is his friend only so long as he can ride into place and power upon his shoulders, and when the latter refuses to carry him any longer, he will turn square around, and denounce him as ignorant and corrupt, and leave him to his fate. And the radical leaders generally are no better than the carpet-bagger in this respect. They deceive the colored man with honied words, and fair promises, but when they can no longer be made to serve the purposes of the party they will turn them adrift with a gentle admonition to go to the old Scratch "and shake themselves."

☞ United States troops are now stationed in Alamance, agreeably to the request made by His Excellency, the Governor, to President Grant. After hunting all around, the soldiers could not find the least spark of an "insurrection," and are now resting on their arms. Before long they will arrive at the conclusion that they are *soldiers* indeed—badly *sold*. The citizens, while they do not like the presence of the military, under the circumstances, treat them with proper courtesy, as they do not seem disposed to act in a manner that will embitter the feelings of the community.

We do not know whether or not Alamance will have to pay the expenses of this Federal garrison, but we suppose it will. The county would certainly have had to do so, if militia had been sent thither.

☞ *Since the above, Gov. Holden has telegraphed the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus.*

☞ The efforts now being made by the radical leaders to establish a belief in the hobgoblin stories they tell of Ku Klux outrages, will eventually recoil upon themselves. *They* do not believe them, and are simply using them for the most detestable purposes. The majority of the people do not believe them, and are tired of listening to an old song set to a new tune. Considering the extent of our State, its population, and the general hard times prevailing from the seabord to the mountains, owing to the machinations of the misruling party, comparatively few outrages have been committed at all; of these few but a small portion can be traced to the Ku Klux. Of course, anything is Ku Klux now-a-day, in the eyes of the radical leaders, that will serve to alarm the more timid and peaceable portion of the community, and array one class against another. The political existence of these desperate leaders depends wholly upon their success in stirring up strife; and that they have been tolerably successful at that hitherto, everybody knows. It is the bounden duty of all good citizens to avoid everything that can possibly assist these wretched factionists in their designs; to be cool, calm and circumspect; to deprecate violence, and to counsel their fellow-men to wisdom and moderation. The Governor, we verily believe, is only too anxious to do for other counties what he has done for Alamance. Let him have no excuse for such action.

☞ Mr. Joseph W. Holden has resigned the Speakership of the Commons, and the questionable honors of that position no longer bind his blushing brow. It is our impression that the resignation of Mr. Holden was less influenced by his self-alleged inability to sustain at once the burden of legislation and journalism, than by his desire to withdraw from a body whose conduct had drawn upon it the execration of the people. It has become exceedingly unpopular, and the less one has to do with unpopular things the better.

☞ The Newbern *Times*, a Republican journal, is properly anxious, in view of the coming election, for its party "to select its very best men." All parties should do that, first, last, and all the time. The Republican party ought to have done so when it had the chance; when it was strong in the State, and when it really had good men in it, who, ignoring self, would have labored manfully with their whole souls for the general interests. Such was not its policy in the days of its pride and prosperity; or, if it was its policy, it permitted evil, cunning and characterless men to override it. It is too late now to talk about "best men." The "best men" have nearly all left the Republican party; they were the honest yeomanry of the country, who feel how bitterly they have been deceived, and who have no inclination to go back. The Republican party is very sick, and that is why our cotemporary takes such a chastened view of affairs:

"When the devil was sick, the devil a monk would be;
When the devil was well, the devil a monk was he."

TROUBLE IN RICHMOND.—There was a diffienlty in Richmond, Va., last week, between old military Mayor, Cahoon and the newly elected Mayor, Ellison,—both attempting to exercise jurisdiction. Both Mayors held court on Saturday morning. Considerable excitement prevailed. On the night of the 20th special policeman Bush was shot dead in front of Scott's house. Scott is the colored leader of Cahoon's police, and was captured on the 21st, and lodged in the City Hall, after a scrimmage on the street.

Gen. Canby made his appearance, and in exchanging letters with Gov. Walker he acknowledged the Governor's authority in law, but thought his interferance was proper and necessary at the time.

The city was quiet on the 22d, and the conflict between the Mayors at an end. The matter went before the Court on the 23d.

The President has nominated as Minister to Liberia, James W. Watson. He is a mulatto, and resident of Chicot county, Ark., where he is now largely engaged in planting. He is a graduate of Oberlin College, Ohio, and also of a French national school at Paris, and served throughout the Crimean war as an officer in the French army.

The payment of $6,000, equivalent to a year's salary as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, was voted by the House, on Monday, to the widow of the late Edwin M. Stanton.

The Weather, North and West.

CORRINNE, Utah, March 15.—The stage coach, while on the road to Helena, on Saturday evening, with ten passengers, all Chinamen, capsized at Dey Creek, 240 miles above this station. The night was intensely cold, and two of the Chinamen were immediately frozen to death. The remainder of the party started on foot for Big Sand Hole Station. Three of them reached there badly frozen, four were found dead on the road, and the tenth is missing.

In Pottsville, Pa., and Western New York, March 16, from 17 to 20 inches of snow fell.

At the same time severe storms North generally.

The cold weather in Russia in the beginning of February, is reported to have been intense, and such as has never been observed within the memory of the oldest inhabitants. On Friday 1st, the thermometor stood at 35½ degrees below zero fahrenheit; at Warsaw, 24½ below zero. At Lemburg and Cracow, in 50 degrees north latitude, that of Brussels the mercury stood at 17½ and 24½ degrees below zero. A number of deaths from congestion of the brain, caused by the intense cold, have been reported. The deaths of several sentries, frozen at their posts, have also been announced.

As a specimen of California productions, the Santa Barbara *Press* reports that Mr. H. Lilly, three miles west of that city, "has raised the finest sweet potatoes we ever saw. Three of them weigh nineteen pounds, and one weighs eight pounds! and are perfect potatoes, sound, finely shaped, mealy, good flavored and rich.

Mr. W. N. Perry, of Yates county, N. Y., gathered last fall from forty apple trees, standing on a little over an acre of ground, 183 barrels of good fruit. The net receipts were $302 60. The orchard at the same time was planted to corn, which was very good.

THE FEMALE JURY.—"Ladies and gentlemen of the grand jury, it is an innovation and great novelty to see, as we do to-day, ladies summoned to serve as jurors," were the opening words of the Chief Justice of the Wyoming Territory to the first panel of grand jurors in which women have figured in this country. This same jury were *four days* trying to agree on a case last week.

One of the missing steamers, the Smidt of the Bremen line, arrived safely at New York last Friday, after a boisterous passage of 49 days. The vessel was detained by rough weather and an accident to her machinery. She brought 294 passengers.

A hog fattened by Messrs. Sheffler & Edkin, of Lycoming county, Pa., weighed, when dressed, one thousand and five pounds! The butcher states that he only lost six pounds to the hundred in dressing, which is considered remarkable. The age of this monstrous porker is not mentioned.

☞ WM. H. BERNARD, Proprietor of the Star Advertising Agency, Wilmington N. C., is authorized to receive advertisements for this paper at our lowest cash rates."

LOCAL AND STATE ITEMS.

Forsyth Co. Sunday School Union.

The regular annual meeting of the members of the Forsyth County Sunday School Union, will be held in the Moravian Church or Chapel, in this place, to-morrow,—Saturday 26th inst.—Morning meeting at 10 o'clock, if possible.—The Officers for the coming year will be elected and it is desirable that there shall be a full attendance. All schools that wish to be connected with the Union, should be represented by some of its officers.

E. A. VOGLER, President.

☞ *See New Advertisements.*

HIGH TAXES.—On Tuesday evening last at a meeting of the Town Commissioners, the following high taxes were laid for the present year: 50 cents on the hundred dollar valuation Real Estate; $1.50 on the Poll; $3.00 Road tax; $1.00 on each Hog, $4.00 on each Breeding Sow, $1.50 on each Cow running at large; and $1.50 on Dogs.

☞ We regret to learn that at the recent burning at sea of the steamer New Jersey, a large quantity of N. C. freight was destroyed, including a considerable amount of leather belonging to E. A. Vogler, Esq., of this place.

PUB. DOCS.—We are indebted to Hon. I. G. Lash for interesting public documents.

M. D's.—Among the list of graduates at the Philadelphia Medical Colleges, appear the names of Arthur Belo, of this place, W. G. Johnson and James F. Griffith, of Farmington, Davie county.

At Guilford Superior Court, Charlie Birch, for burglariously entering the store of R. N. Caldwell, of Greensboro, was convicted and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

☞ The heavy taxes imposed upon the people of North Carolina, by the Legislature, at a time when our citizens are perhaps least able to bear them than at any previous period in the history of the State, are fast depopulating the country, and others are deterred from coming in thereby.

☞ The two months' public schools in this county are about expiring, some of them having already closed and others following suit.

☞ The colored people of Raleigh had a grand "jollification in that city on yesterday, 24th inst., in honor of the ratification of the XV Amendment. The call was signed by certain radical office-holders, and others, who imagine that by keeping their colored brethren amused, they will prevent their minds from dwelling too closely upon the "facts" they are beginning to find out.

LOSS OF AN OLD HISTORIC CHURCH.—The Presbyterian church at Sugar Creek, near Charlotte, N. C., was burned by an incendiary, on the night of the 10th of February.

It was organized in 1765, under Rev. Alexander Craighead, a celebrated minister in his day. He is the true father of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, May 20th, 1775, more than a year before the National Declaration. That convention that met in Charlotte on that bright May day, was largely from Sugar Creek, and its President, Abraham Alexander, was an elder in the church. The congregation was as true as steel in the dark days of '76. It is sad to think that a church with such a history has perished in such a base and cowardly way.—*Southern Home.*

A WONDERFUL STONE.—There is now in possession of a citizen of Haywood county, who is at present on a visit to this city, a most wonderful stone, commonly called the "Mad Stone," the proper name of which, however, is the Bezoar Stone, and is found in a ruminant animal of Peru who lives on poison herbs. The word Bezoar according to Webster means the wind of poison, and this stone is regarded as an unfailing antidote to poison, and a certain remedy for eruptive, pestilental or putrid diseases. The stone was shown to us yesterday by its owner, Jordan Hodgins. It is oval shape, weighs about two ounces, and is formed by a layer of shells one upon the other. It was brought, we are informed, from Peru about thirty-five years ago by a missionary to that country, and that there are only two other stones of the same kind in America.

It is certainly a very remarkable stone and is doubtless the genuine Bezoar.

The owner says that it has been applied in several instances to the bite of the rattle-snake, and has never failed to extract the poison, and that its efficacy in a variety of diseases has been tested.

It is for sale, and if not disposed of by Mr. Hodgins during his stay in the city, he will leave it with his son, John M. Hodgins, who resides at Mount Ally in Rowan County, this State.—*Charlotte Observer.*

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Supreme Court has lately rendered a decision that will be found of interest to many. At the sale of Peter E. Knight, during the war, it was announced that Confederate money would not be taken, and if the administrator was compelled to collect, payment would be demanded in gold and silver. At last Edgecome Court the issue was brought up, in the case of W. R. Cherry, administrator, *vs.* L. L. Savage, with judgment for administrator, involving about $800 for *Pork at $1,00 per pound in specie.* The case was taken up to the Supreme Court, which has sustained the judgment of the Court below, and requires all purchases at said sale to be paid for in specie. There are many other similar suits arising from this sale, and this decision decides for all.—*Tarboro' Southerner.*

STATE LEGISLATURE.

[Compiled from the Raleigh papers.]

In SENATE, Wednesday, March 16, a message was received from the House transmitting a communication from the Governor and Superintendent of Public Works, relating to bonds recently issued, in compliance with an "act to restore the credit of the State and to facilitate the construction of unfinished Railroads." The communication of the Governor, together with the report of the various Railroad Presidents is quite lengthy.

Mr. Brogden moved that twenty copies of the communication and accompanying documents be printed for the use of each member of the General Assembly.

On motion of A. H. Galloway, col., the vote was reconsidered by which the militia bill was rejected on yesterday, amended and passed third reading, 18 to 17.

In the HOUSE, the special order, being bill entitled an act to raise revenue, was discussed section by section:

In section 1 class 1, which provides that there shall be an *ad valorem* tax of twenty-five cents on every one hundred dollars in value of real and personal property in this State, subject to exemptions made by law. This tax shall be levied in addition to such special taxes as are authorized by the General Assembly for county purposes.

Upon all moneys, credits, investments in bonds, not exempted by law, five-twentieths of one per cent.

Upon all stocks, joint stock companies, or otherwise, five-twentieths of one per cent of their cash value: *Provided*, That all the taxes for State and County purposes, imposed upon all real and personal property, shall in no case exceed two-thirds of one per cent, except special taxes for county purposes ratified previous to this act. Mr. Pou moved to strike out in the Proviso, the words "except special taxes for county purposes ratified previous to the ratification of this act.

Mr. Pou argued for sometime in advocacy of his amendment.

After a debate of some length the amendment was rejected by a vote of yeas 32, nays 52.

Pending a discussion upon section 27, the House adjourned.

In evening session the discussion of the Revenue bill was resumed, and passed third reading.

In SENATE, Tuesday, Mr. Forkner introduced a bill to authorize the sale of the State's interests in certain Public Works. This bill authorizes the Governor with the advice of the council of the State, to sell the State's interests in the North Carolina and Atlantic and North Carolina Railroads, and in the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company.

On motion of Mr. Cook, the bill was referred to the committee on internal Improvements.

House resolution proposing to adjourn *sine die* on the 28th inst., passed, yeas 35, nays 2; Mr. Bellamy and A. H. Galloway.

Resolution requesting the Representatives of this State in Congress to use their influence to have the political disabilities of the citizens of this State removed, passed unanimously.

In the HOUSE, bill to be entitled "an act concerning elections and registration in the year 1870," passed third reading.

The bill concerning the public printing also passed.

Bill authorizing the Board of Education to perfect the sale of the lands held by said board in the counties of Hyde, Tyrrel and Washington, passed.

In SENATE, Friday, the special order being bill to provide for the completion of the Western Division of the Western N. C. Railroad, Mr. Graham offered a substitute, which was rejected.

Mr. Graham offered the following protest, which was spread on the journal, to-wit:

I respectfully protest against the action of the Senate in giving to the Commission the power to make a full and final settlement with Geo. W. Swepson, for a misuse of over six millions of bonds of the State. This extraordinary power should be subject to revision by the next General Assembly. I further protest against the action of this Senate, in voting down the substitute offered by myself, and thereby leaving the control of this important State work to M. S. Littlefield. I further protest against the action of this Senate in refusing to censure the Board of Directors, from their negligence in, not bringing George W. Swepson to a settlement. I further protest against the failure of the Senate to protect the State against the representation of fraudulent and fictitious individual stock, and leaving this work in the hands of individuals voting such stock. I further protest against the action of this Senate in refusing to abolish the present organization, and to substitute the one designed under the act of August, 1868—this power to alter being given by Section 1st, Art. VIII of the Constitution. I further protest against the failure to require the French Broad Branch to have the North Carolina Gauge, four feet eight and a half inches.

JNO. W. GRAHAM.

We unite in the foregoing protest,

C. T. MURPHY,
L. A. MASON
JOSHUA BARNES,

Mr. Love said he endorsed all that this protest contained but should reserve the right of drawing up one that is more full.

In the HOUSE, on motion of Mr. Vestal, the Senate bill to require the Supreme Court of the State to examine all applicants for license to practice law, was taken up and passed its third reading.

Mr. Moore, of Chowan, was elected Speaker.

Bill to aid in the construction of the Valley Railroad (running through the counties of PERSON, Granville and Caswell,) was taken up. (Bill provides that the Commissioners of each County shall subscribe to the capital stock of the Company, Granville, $200,000, Caswell, $200,000 and Person $100,000; the bill further provides that the Commissioners of Granville county shall levy a special tax of $50,000 each year until the subscription is paid, Caswell $50,000 and Person $25,000.)

Caswell county was stricken out, and bill passed second reading.

In SENATE, Saturday, bill to raise revenue was ordered to be printed and made the special order for Tuesday next at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Burns moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill to provide for the completion of the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad passed, and moved to postpone the consideration of that motion until Monday at half past ten o'clock, which prevailed.

Bill to amend the charter of the town of Salem, and bill for the relief of Sheriff of Stokes, passed.

In the HOUSE, a bill was introduced to pay the expenses incurred by Counties, for the maintenance of idiots and insane persons in certain cases, who have been refused admittance into the Asylum.

On motion of Mr. Bowman, the rules were suspended and it passed its several readings.

The bill making wilful abandonment for more than two years sufficient cause for divorce was made the special order for Tuesday evening.

In the House on Monday morning the bill to aid in the completion of the Western Division of the W. N. C. R. R. passed its third reading. Also a bill to establish the County of Swayne, passed its last reading. The bill to establish the County of Pamlico has passed its readings in the House.

In the Senate the motion to reconsider the vote on the W. D. W. N. C. R. R. was, laid on the table. The Revenue bill was taken up and discussed until adjournment.—*Standard.*

In SENATE, on Tuesday, the most important business was the bill to provide for the collection of taxes on property polls and income, and bill to raise revenue,—neither of which were finally disposed of.

In the HOUSE, a resolution revoking all leaves of absence hereafter granted was adopted in order to secure a quorum.

The clause in the bill repealing Railroad appropriations, crediting the counties with the special taxes paid, upon the tax to be assessed for 1870, was stricken out

An Act

TO REPEAL CERTAIN ACTS PASSED AT THE SESSION OF 1868–9, MAKING APPROPRIATIONS TO RAILROAD COMPANIES:

SECTION 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That all acts framed at the last session of this Legislature making appropriations to railroad companies be, and the same are hereby repealed. That all bonds of the State which have been issued under the said acts now in the hands of any Presidents or other officers of the corporations be immediately returned to the Treasurer.

Sec. 2. That the monies in the State Treasury which were levied and collected under the provisions of the acts mentioned in section one of this act, are hereby appropriated to the use of the State Government; and shall be audited to the Counties of the State, upon the tax to be assessed for the year 1870, in proportion to the amounts collected from them respectively.

Sec. 3. All laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

The Common-Law Dower Right.

We try to keep our readers posted in regard to the public laws of the State and the changes made since the close of the war. People who buy Real Estate should be careful about having their Deeds made correctly, for it must be remembered that every married woman is entitled in her own right to one-third of her husband's real estate, if she out-lives him, and she cannot be deprived of this right unless she voluntarily and of her own free will and accord joins her husband in making a Deed.

Property sold under execution does not deprive the married woman of her right to one-third of the same, provided she out-lives her husband; after his death she can certainly recover one-third of all his real estate so sold, unless she relinquished her right by signature and privy examination. If the woman dies before her husband, then the purchaser of the property is secure in his possession even if the woman never signed a Deed.

The fact is scarcely ever stated, but it is true, nevertheless, that when an officer sells real estate to satisfy an execution, he sells it subject to the widow's dower, for he cannot sell the whole and deprive the married woman of her rights.

We merely mention these points to put people on their guard, and save all parties from difficulties in titles hereafter. We think the best plan is, to always have Deeds drawn by a well-informed lawyer. A great deal of trouble and litigation might be avoided by having business legally and properly transacted.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

FOR SALE A FINE REPEATER RIFLE. Enquire at this Office.

Cheap Reading.

"We have made arrangements with the proprietor of the Carolina Farmer, a first-class eight-page Agricultural Weekly, published at Wilmington, N. C., to club that Journal with the Press, at $3 00 per year for the two, to all new subscribers to the Farmer. Specimen copies of the Carolina Farmer may be seen at thisoffice,"

HAND BOOK

FOR COUNTY OFFICERS; APPROVED FORMS AND PRECEDENTS. ALSO THE ACTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, OF 1868-'69, relating to County Officers and County Police. For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

MUEHLBACH'S HIS. NOVELS

Should be read by all.
For sale at the BOOK-STORE

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.—The bill providing for the public printing passed the House yesterday, the prices established thereby being from 20 to 50 per cent. higher than a bid from two as good practical printers as there is in the State, then lying before them, proposed to do it for. Messrs. Arge and Durham offered amendments agreeing with the bid of Messrs. Nichols & Gorman, but the amendments were rejected and the higher prices adopted. But who cares; the people will have it to pay.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

A great cock fight commenced in Augusta, Ga., on the 22d ult., between South Carolina and Georgia on one side, and Alabama and Tennessee on the other. Colonel Thomas G. Bacon, of Edgefield, S. C., representing his own State and Georgia, and Dr. Gee, of Selma, Ala., his State and Tennessee. The main was fought on Lafayette race course; twenty-one cocks on each side for a stake of $100 on each fight, and $2,500 on the main. The contest ended on Thursday, in favor of South Carolina and Georgia, by one fight, the score standing—South Carolina and Georgia 11; Alabama and Tennesse, 10.

MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride's father, in Forsyth County, on the 10th of March, by Rev. C. M Pepper, Mr. EDWARD SMITH, of Rockingham, and Miss MINERVA BOLIJACK.

DIED,

Recently, near Clemmonsville, Davidson county, RANSOM ELLIS, Esq., aged 86 years.

Recently, near the same place Mrs. PECK, aged 90 years.

THE MARKETS

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler,

Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., March 25, 1870.

Bacon, 16 to 18 cts. new.
Beeswax, 35 cents.
Beef, 5 for fore and 6 for hindquarter.
Butter, 25 cents per lb
Coffee, 25 @ 30 cents, according to quality.
Cotton Yarns, $2 00 by single bunch.
Cotton Sheetings, 14 cts. by the bale, 15 to 16 cts. single yard.
Candles, tallow, 20 cents per lb.
" *adamantine*, 25 cts.
Chickens, 15 to 20 cents.
CORN, new, $ 1 10.
Cheese, 25 cents per lb.
Eggs, 12½ to 00 cents per dozen.
Flaxseed, $1 50 for 56 pounds.
FLOUR, $3½ per 100 pounds.
FRUIT, Dried Apples, 4 to 7 cents.
" *Peaches*, peeled, 12 to 15.
" " unp'l'd halves, 8.
" " " quarters 5 to 6
" *Blackberries*, no sale.
" *Cherries*, 25.
" *Plums*, 25.
" *Damsons*, 15.
" *Pears*, 10.
Feathers, 50 cents per lb.
Hay, 40 to 50 cents per 100 lbs.
Iron, Bar, 6½, Castings, 9 per lb.
Lard, 20. cents
Leather, Sole, 30 to 35 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cents per gallon.
Sorghum, 60 cents.
Fine Syrup, $1 25.
Nails, 8 cents per lb; 7 by the keg.
Oats, 65 cts. per bushel; Sheaf 25 cts. per doz.
Peas, per bushel $1 00.
Powder, 15 cents by the quarter, 50 cents by the pound.
Potatoes, Irish, $1 00 per bushel.
Rice, 15 cents per lb.
Rye, $1 25 per bushel.
Rags, 3 a 3½ cents.
Sugar, brown, 10¾; clarif'd 20 cents per lb. Crushed 22½, pulverized, 22½.
Salt, Good Liverpool, $3 25 per Sack. Am. 3 00
Veal, 6 @ 7 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents "
Homemade Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
Malt Vinegar, 60 cents.
WHEAT, for 60 lbs., $1 25 to $1 50.

Danville Tobacco Market.

March 23, 1870.

Lugs,—Common, 4½ to 6½, Medium 6½ to 7½, Good, 7½ to 9½, Fancy Smoking, 12½ to 25.
Leaf,—Common, 6 to 8½, Medium, 8½ to 10, Good, 10 to 15, Fancy Wrappers, 25 to 100.

LIST YOUR TAXES.

IN conformity with the provisions of Chapter 74 Public Laws of North Carolina, of 1868-69, the Trustees of Winston Township will attend at

Alexander Masten's, April 18th,
Commissioner's Hall, Salem, April 19th & 20th.
Court-House, Winston, April 21st and 22d;

to take lists of taxable property, incomes, and everything the law requires, for the year ending April 1, 1870.

All persons liable for taxes must attend on the days above appointed. See Chapter 74, section, 11, Public Laws of North Carolina, 1868-69. Persons failing to give in on the above named days, render themselves liable to pay double tax. By order of the Board of Trustees.

CHARLES BRIETZ, Chairman.
March, 21, 1870.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls can earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address and test the business, we make this unparalled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*, one of the largest and best family newspapers published, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & Co.,
Augusta, Maine.

FRESH AND GENUINE GARDEN SEEDS

IN GREAT VARIETY AT

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,

Post-Office Building, Salem, N. C.

U. S. Revenue Notice.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE,
FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT N. C.
GREENSBORO', March 24th, 1870.

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the provisions of the Internal Revenue Law, Section 19 of the act of June 30th, 1864, as amended March 3rd, 1865, July 13th, 1866 and March 2d, 1867, that I, FRANK WHEELER, Assessor, will sit at my office, in the Town of

GREENSBORO',

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 P. M., on the

4th, 5th, and 6th of April next,

To hear appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive assessments, valuations or enumerations, by the Assessor or Assistant Assessors, returned on the Annual Lists. Appeals relative to such assessments made and returned on Monthly Lists will be heard at any time.

Notice is further given that no appeal will be allowed to any party after he shall have been duly assessed and the Annual List, containing the assessment, has been transferred to the Collector.

All appeals to said Assessor, as aforesaid, must be made in writing and specify the particular cause, matter, or thing, respecting which a decision is required; and must state the ground or principle of error complained of.

FRANK WHEELER,
Assessor Fifth District N. C.
March, 25,-2t.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at public sale on Friday April 1st, 1870, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at BATH BRANCH RAIL-ROAD CABINS,

30 YOUNG THRIFTY SHOATS.
20 EMPTY MOLASSES AND BACON HOGSHEADS.
100 WHEELBARROWS, &c. &c.

Terms—CASH.

E. BELO, PRESIDENT,
N. W. N. C. R. R. Co.
March 25, 1870. 1t.

VALUABLE

Plantation for Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by David H. Blum, on the 13th day of July, 1866, I shall sell at public sale, on a credit of six months, the plantation on which the said David H. Blum now resides, on Friday, April 8th, next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The plantation contains about **115 Acres**, more or less, of good bottom, wood and cleared upland; lies about one and a half miles East of Salem, and near the Railroad. Also one cow, wagon, all the farming tools and growing crop.

THEO. F. KEEHLN, Trustee.
March 18, 1870. 18-tds

Grass, Oats, Potatoes.

PRIME NEW CROP CLOVER SEED, TIMothy, Orchard, and other Grass Seed.

THE SURPRISE AND RAMSDELL'S GENuine Norway Oats.

ALSO SEED POTATOES OF THE EARLY ROSE and other good northern varieties, for sale by

H. D. LOTT.

Salem, Feb. 18. 6-1m.

SPRING & SUMMER IMPORTATION.

1870.

RIBBONS,

Millinery and Straw Goods.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
BONNET TRIMMING & VELVET RIBBONS.
BONNET SILKS, SATINS & VELVETS,
Blonds, Netts, Crapes, Ruches, Flowers, Feathers, &c.
STRAW BONNETS AND LADIES' HATS,
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED,
SHAKER HOODS, &c.
237 AND 239 BALTIMORE STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Offer the largest Stock to be found in this Country, and unequalled in choice variety and cheapness, comprising the latest Parisian novelties.

Orders solicited, and prompt attention given.

LORILLARD'S "EUREKA" SMOKING TOBACCO is an excellent article of granulated Virginia; wherever introduced it is universally admired. It is put up in handsome muslin bags, in which orders for Meerschaum pipes are daily packed.

LORILLARD'S YACHT CLUB SMOKING TOBACCO classed by all who consume it as the "finest of all;" it is made of the choicest leaf grown; it is antinervous in its effects, as the Nicotine has been extracted; it leaves no disagreeable taste after smoking; it is very mild, light in color and weight, hence one pound will last as long as 3 of ordinary tobacco. In this brand we also pack orders every day for first quality Meerschaum Pipes. Try it and convince yourselves it is all it claims to be, "THE FINEST OF ALL."

LORILLARD'S CENTURY CHEWING TOBACCO This brand of Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco has no equal or superior anywhere. It is without doubt the best chewing tobacco in the country.

LORILLARD'S SNUFFS have now been in general use in the United States over 110 years, and still acknowledged to be "the best" wherever used.

If your storekeeper does not have these articles for sale, ask him to get them; they are sold by respectable jobbers almost everywhere. Circular of prices forwarded on application.

P. LORILLARD & Co., New York.

FORSYTH COUNTY,

JUSTICE'S COURT.

Thirty-eight Dollars, or about that sum.

Jonathan Transou } Attachment.
against
Charles Church }

Warrant of attachment returned before Solomon Tice, a Justice of the Peace for Forsyth, County, N. C., at his office, on the 26th day of February, 1870, where the defendant is required to appear and answer the complaint.

This the 26th day of February, 1870.

JONATHAN TRANSOU, Plaintiff.

A HEROIC REMEDY!

HENRY'S CARBOLIC CONSTITUTION RENOVATOR,

Based on Science.
Prepared with SKILL,

and all the available ingenuity and expertness that the art of Pharmacy of the present day can contribute.

And Combining in Concentrated Form the most

Valuable Vegetable Juices

Known in the History of Medicine for

PURIFYING THE BLOOD,
Imparting
NUTRITION TO THE SYSTEM,
Tone to the Stomach.

And a Healthy action to the Liver, Kidneys, Secretive and Excretive Organs.

A DYING ZOUAVE

lay breathing his last on the battle field, his companions surged on and left him alone.—They knew the cause of his approaching end, it was the deadly bullet. No friendly voice could cheer him to life—no human skill could save him.

Thousands of Precious Lives

are to-day as rapidly sinking, and as surely tottering on to an untimely end; in Suffering, Agony, Wretchedness and ignorance of the cause which

Science can arrest and assauge,
Nourish into new Life and Vigor,
And cause the Bloom of Health

To dance once more upon their withered cheek.

DISEASE, LIKE A THIEF,

steals upon its victims unawares, and before they are aware of its attack, plants itself firmly in the system, and through neglect or inattention becomes seated, and defies all ordinary or temporary treatment to relinquish its merciless grasp.

DO YOU KNOW THE CAUSE OF

The wasted form—the hollow cheek?
The withered face—the sallow complexion?
The feeble voice—the sunken, glassy eye?
The emaciated form—the trembling frame?
The treacherous pimple—the torturing sore?
The repulsive eruption—the inflamed eye?
The pimpled face—the rough, colorless skin?
and debilitating ailments of the present age?
The answer is simple, and covers the whole ground in all its phases, viz: the

FANGS OF DISEASE
AND
HEREDITARY TAINT
ARE FIRMLY FIXED IN THE
FOUNTAIN OF LIFE—THE BLOOD.
THE
Indiscriminate Vaccination

during the late war, with diseased Lymph has

TAINTED THE BEST BLOOD

in the entire land. It has planted the germ of the most melancholy disease in the veins of men, women and children on all sides, and nothing short of

A HEROIC REMEDY

will eradicate it root and branch, forever.

Such a remedy is

HENRY'S CARBOLIC
Constitution Renovator.

On reaching the Stomach, it assimulates at once with the food and liquids therein and from the moment it passes into the Blood, it attacks disease at its fountain head, in its germ and maturity, and dissipates it through the avenues of the organs with unerring certainty, ***and sends new and pure Blood bounding through every artery and vein.***

The tubercules of Scrofula that sometimes flourish and stud the inner coating of the abdoman, like kernels of corn, are withered, dissolved and eradicated and the diseased parts nourished into life. The Torpid Liver and Inactive Kidneys are stimulated to a healthy secretion, and their natural functions restored to renewed health and activity.

Its action upon the blood, fluids of the body, and Glandular System, are

TONIC, PURIFYING AND DISINFECTANT

At its touch, disease droops, dies, and the victim of its violence, as it were,

LEAPS TO NEW LIFE.

It relieves the entire system of pains and aches, enlivens the spirits, and imparts a

Sparkling Brightness to the Eye,
A Rosy glow to the Cheek,
A Ruby Tinge to the Lips,
A Clearness to the Head,
A Brightness to the Complexion,
A Buoyancy to the Spirits,
And Happiness on all Sides,

Thousands have been rescued from the verge of the grave by its timely use.

This Remedy is now offered to the public with the most solemn assurance of its intrinsic medicinal virtues, and powerful Healing properties.

FOR ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE
KIDNEYS, RETENTION OF URINE,
And Diseases of Women and Children.

Nervous Prostration, Weakness, General Lassitude, and Loss of Appetite, it is unsurpassed

It extinguishes
Affections of the Bones, Habitual Costiveness, Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys Dyspepsia, Erysipelis, Female Irregularities, Fistula, all Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Piles, Pulmonery Diseases, Consumption, Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphillis.

PREPARED BY

Prof. M. E. HENRY,
DIRECTOR-GENERAL
OF THE
BERLIN HOSPITAL,
M. A., L. L. D., F. R. S.
HENRY & CO., Proprietors,
Laboratory, 278 Pearl Street,
Post-Office Box 5272, NEW YORK

☞ CONSTITUTION RENOVATOR at $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5. Sent anywhere on receipt of price. Patients are requested to correspond confidentially, and reply will be made by following mail.

Sold by all respectable Druggists.
March 25, 1870. 11-ly

Entered according to Act of Congress, by M. E. HENRY in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New

Mr. Nobody.

I know a funny little man,
As quiet as a mouse,
Who does the mischief that is done
In everybody's house.
There's no one ever sees his face
And yet we'll all agree,
That every plate we break was cracked
By Mr. No-bod-ee.

'Tis he who always tears our books—
Who leaves our doors ajar;
He pulls the buttons from our shirts,
And scatters pins afar.
That squeaking door will always squeak,
For, pitthee, don't you see,
We leave the oiling to be done
By Mr. No-bod-ee.

The finger marks upon the doors
By none of us are made;
We never leave the blinds unclosed,
To let the curtains fade.
The ink we never spill; the boots
That lying round you see,
Are not our boots! they all belong
To Mr. No-bod-ee.

MAYNE REID'S BOOKS.

THESE popular Books always on hand at the BOOK-STORE.

HUMOROUS BOOKS,

MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP.
CHRONICLES OF PINEVILLE,
WESTERN SCENES.
BIG BEAR OF ARKANSAS.
LOUISIANA SWAMP DOCTOR.
FORESTER'S DEER STALKERS.

Post Office Directory.

Mail Arrangements,

OFFICE HOURS, SUNDAY, FROM 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

HIGH POINT MAIL.

Arrives daily by 11, A. M. Closes daily at 1, P. M.

MOUNT AIRY MAIL.

Arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, by 1, P. M. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 M.

REIDSVILLE MAIL.

Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 4 P. M. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7½ A. M.

WALNUT COVE MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 7 P. M. Closes every Friday, at 4½ P. M.

GREENSBORO MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 3 P. M. Closes every Friday, at 5½ A. M.

JONESVILLE MAIL.

Arrives every Friday, by 12 M. Closes every Friday, at 12½ P. M.

FRIEDBERG MAIL.

Arrives every Friday, by 10 A. M. Closes every Friday, at 10 A. M.

Jan. 13, 1870. H. W. SHORE, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS.

A LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., March 1, 1870.

Ladies' List.

Mrs. M. E. Bodenhamer	John DuBois,
Mrs. Matilda Clayton,	Joel Fulton,
Miss Nancy E. Charles,	A. D. Faircloth,
Miss Martha Davis,	G. A. Hauser,
Miss Bettie Dull,	E. Hester,
Miss Mary Dile,	Francen A. Harris,
Mrs. Cytha Frazier,	James Hampton,
Miss Emma Hamilton,	Phillip Hopkins,
Miss Emily Hamilton,	Henry Inscore,
Mrs. Jane Hester,	C. Johnson,
Mrs. Sophrona Kimel,	J. G. Kerner,
Mrs. Susan Keller,	Alexander Lemons,
Mrs. Elizabeth Kimbell	Asa Masten,
Miss Mary Ketner,	Peter W. Mock,
Miss Nancy E. Martin,	Nathaniel Mock,
Mrs. Jinnie Morris,	J. W. Miller,
Miss Catherine Miller,	Lieut. John P. Nelson,
Miss Lucy Robertson,	Jesse Reed,
Miss A. M. Shouse.	Luther Reynolds,

Gentlemen's List.

James T. Albertson,	Edward Stolts,
C. F. Burkhard,	Wm. R. Snider,
Millard Bodenhamer,	Isaac Smith,
J. B. Bodenhamer,	Abraham Shamel,
N. J. Bodenhamer,	H. D. Sharp,
Sidney B. Boggs,	C. D. Sides,
Lewis Baker,	M. V. Smith,
John Ceckle,	M. A. Tesh,
Franklin Cooper,	Richard Vanhoy,
A. E. Conrad,	Martin Westmoreland,
John Cammel,	Joe Wagner,
Sandy Carter,	Jacob Wyer,
Revd. Jos. S. Dunn,	W. A. York

H. W. SHORE. P. M.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership of KING, HEGE & CO., of Lexington, N. C., having been dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to them are respectfully requested to come forward and settle at once, as no further indulgence can be granted.

Notice is hereby given that all accounts and notes not settled on or before the first of May, 1870, will be placed in officer's hands for collection. A. C. Hege is authorized to settle all demands. R. A. KING, *Tennent.*
A. C. HEGE.

Feb. 4, 1870.

A. C. Hege having entered into co-partnership with T. S. Welfare, respectfully solicits his friends and the public to bestow the same kind patronage on the new firm, of "HEGE & WELFARE," that they so liberally gave to King, Hege & Co. Business will be carried on at the *old stand*, where our customers may be assured they will receive the greatest attention, and be supplied with the CHEAPEST and BEST Goods the market can offer.

Feb. 4, 1870.

UNIFORM SYSTEM OF TEXT-BOOKS

FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

THE State Educational Board of North Carolina have adopted the following Books for uniform use in the Public Schools:

Parker & Watson's National Spellers.
Parker & Watson's National Readers.
Davie's Arithmetics.
Monteith & McNally's Geographies.
Monteith's Youth's History of the U. S.
Beer's System of Penmanship.

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Salem, N. C., Feb. 11, 1870.

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State of North Carolina,
FORSYTH COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT.

IT appearing, upon affidavit, to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, John Teague, is not a resident of this State, and cannot be personally served with a summons in this case, and that the plaintiff hath cause of action against the defendant; It is therefore ordered by the court that publication of the summons be made for six weeks, in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, which summons is in the words and figures as follows, to wit:

Nathaniel Pfaff, Executor of Peter Pfaff, deceased, Plaintiff, against John Teague, Defendant. } Summons.

THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To the Sheriff of Forsyth County...Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon John Teague, the Defendant above named, if he be found within your county, to appear at the office of Sup. Court Clerk for the county of Forsyth, within twenty-five days, after service of this summons on him, exclusive of the day of such service, and answer the complaint, a copy of which is served with this summons; and let him take notice, that if he fail to answer the said complaint within that time, the Plaintiff will take judgment against him for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars with interest on that sum from the 21st day of July, 1858, to the time when it shall be paid subject to a credit of $38 06, from April, 1867.

Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return. Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 11th day of January, 1870. JOHN BLACKBURN,
Clerk of the Superior Court, Forsyth Co.

Nathaniel Pfaff, Executor of Peter Pfaff, deceased, Plaintiff. against John Teague, Defendant. } Attachment

Two hundred and fifty dollars, due by promissory note, with interest from 21st day of July, 1858, subject to a credit of $38 06, paid in April, 1867. Warrant for attachment returnable before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Forsyth county, at his office in Winston, on Monday, the 7th day of March, 1870, when and where the said defendant is required to appear and answer the complaint, dated this the 12th day of January, 1870.

JOHN BLACKBURN, Clerk.

Feb. 4, 1870. 6w-pr. fee $15

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Jan. 14, 1870.

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Salem, N. C. Jan.. 1, 1870.

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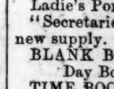

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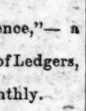

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Salem, N. C. Jan. 1870.